



SWADLINCOTE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

ALAN F. CROWLEY, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Housing Officer (Also Inspector under the Shops Act)

DAVID HENRY BRADBURY, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

DAVID EDWARD HUGHES

Pupil Public Health Inspector .. MR. J. W. STORER
(To 31/7/68)

Additional Public Health Inspector

MR. J. W. STORER
(From 1/8/68 to 1/12/68)

Senior Clerk MR. A. JAMES

Part-Time Clerical Assistant MRS. V. DENNIS

*Technical Assistant (Smoke
Control)* MR. P. H. MOUNTSER
(From 1/2/68).

Rodent Operator MR. H. FRIEND

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

(Up to April 1969)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR J. C. MOULSON

Vice-Chairman: COUNCILLOR A. J. HOUGH

Councillors: G. C. HOLMES, T. H. EDWARDS, J. T. W. BRIGGS,
W. LORD, W. HEAPE, J. STRETTON, R. J. PEACE, A. WHITTAKER,
P. GRIFFITHS, C. C. CASHMORE, G. H. WHEAT, R. MARCER, A.
WEBSTER, MRS. J. E. McLOUGHLIN, G. W. TRUMAN, J. B. TAYLOR.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS

DERBY

Ante-Natal and Cytology Clinics:

County Clinic, Second, 3rd, 4th and 5th Tuesday
Cathedral Road, 900 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Doctor
Derby. attends each Session.

Child Guidance Clinic :

County Clinic
Cathedral Road, By appointment.
Derby.

Speech Therapy Clinic :

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road, By appointment.
Derby.

Dental Treatment :

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road, By appointment.
Derby.

Eye Clinic :

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road, Every Monday p.m. by appoint-
Derby. ment.

Minor Ailment Clinic :

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road, Monday a.m.
Derby.

Chiropody Clinic :

County Clinic, Wednesday p.m. and Friday a.m.
Cathedral Road, Alternate Thursdays a.m. By
Derby. appointment.

Infant Welfare Centre :

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road, Fridays 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Derby.

Yellow Fever :

County Clinic, Each Monday morning, by appoin-
Cathedral Road, ment (For certain travellers abroad
Derby. only.)

SWADLINCOTE, COUNTY COUNCIL CLINIC.

CIVIC CENTRE :

Cytology Clinic :	1st Tuesday each month 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Child Guidance :	By appointment.
Dental Treatment :	By appointment (temporarily unstaffed).
Eye Clinics :	By appointment, 2nd and 4th Friday in each month commencing 9.30 a.m.
Infant Welfare Centre :	Every Monday 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Minor Ailment Clinic :	Mondays 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesday 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
Chiropody Clinic :	Wednesday and Friday a.m. By appointment.
Speech Therapy :	By appointment.

CHEST CLINICS

BURTON-ON-TRENT :

The Chest Clinic, Outwoods Hospital, Belvedere Road, Burton upon Trent. (Tel. No. Burton 4872)	Monday 1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Friday 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.
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Contact Clinics are held on alternate Tuesdays from 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

B.C.G. Clinics are held on Friday of the same week as the Contact Clinic from 10.45 a.m.

By appointment only at all sessions.

DERBY :

The Chest Clinic, Green Lane, Derby. (Tel. No. Derby 40366)
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Sessions daily, Monday to Friday.
By appointment only at all sessions.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, PERTUSSIS, TETANUS, POLIOMYELITIS AND MEASLES

Facilities for immunisation are available on request, when the Doctor is in attendance at Infant Welfare Centres and Minor Ailment Clinics.

REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT OF GLASSES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

The necessary form may be obtained on request from the Principal School Medical Officer, County Offices, MATLOCK, Derbyshire, or from the School Medical Officers.

WELFARE FOOD DISTRIBUTION CENTRES

Burton Co-op Society,
Church Gresley.

Shop hours.

County Clinic,
Cathedral Road,
Derby.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday and Friday, 9.00 a.m. to
12 noon. Saturday 9.00 a.m. to
12 noon.

Burton Co-op Society,
Midway.

Shop hours.

Burton Co-op Society,
High Street,
Newhall.

Shop hours.

County Clinic,
Civic Centre,
Swadlincote.

Monday, Tuesday and Friday
9.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 1.30
p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Saturdays 9.00
a.m. to 12 noon.

Burton Co-op Society,
Fiveways,
Woodville.

Shop hours.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Swadlincote Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the District for the year 1968.

Introduction.

The vital statistics for the year 1968 show once again that Swadlincote is a healthy community. A glance at the population histogram (page 24) quickly reveals how the population of the district has been maintained within narrow limits over the last 8 years and, in fact, there has been little change since 1954. When one considers what turmoil and decline there has been during this period in the traditional industries, which at one time absorbed most of the available labour in the district, one can but marvel at the vigour and versatility shown by our townspeople. Over the years they have gradually turned to the light industries which have been attracted into the district and proved themselves both able and willing to adapt to new circumstances. The stable population is proof that the community has spurned the attractions of the South and is determined to see Swadlincote emerge as a town to be envied up and down the Country. With so many difficulties behind it, and with the prospect of an improved national economy, Swadlincote may well achieve this end in the not too distant future.

Maud Report.

During 1968 there has been much activity behind the scenes. Many Government sponsored reports and White Papers have emerged concerning housing, National Health and Welfare Services and Local Government functions and boundaries. The Maud Report on Local Government envisages wide changes in Local Authorities and if its main recommendations get on to the Statute Book, the Swadlincote U.D.C. will cease to have effective control of its area. Instead, large unitary Authorities, comprising areas like the whole of Derbyshire (including County Boroughs) will form the basic Local Government unit. A number of such units will, when combined, form a Regional Government. In this way the county will be divided into areas, which will have effective local control of their destiny. This means too, that substantial funds will be available for such projects as Public Health may demand, or local opinion may desire.

It is regretted on all sides that the dedication and talents of so many district Councillors will be jettisoned because of this. Unfortunately big changes are often accompanied by some loss. Administratively no doubt the very local aspects of community work can be locally controlled, but to envisage each parish or district electing its own member would be asking too much. In the Maud Report it is indicated that there will be far fewer elected representatives and these will work whole time, presumably with a salary.

To my mind, the large changes envisaged in Maud's report are desirable for many reasons, not least of these being the ability of Regional Authorities to carry out desirable changes in the area without the bickering which is evident when inter-district Authorities join in Committee to produce a modification beneficial to them all.

Housing Act, 1969.

This Act will enable Local Authorities to carry out many more housing improvement schemes. It increases incentives to encourage landlords to improve their houses and bring them up to a good standard. It will enable Local Authorities to declare improvement areas where not only houses, but also the environment and amenities, can be up-graded. Unfortunately the thinking behind this Act is really an admission that there is no possibility in the foreseeable future that substandard houses can be replaced by new ones. [Despite the scars of past industry, the one thing that stands out in our district is the proportionately high number of modern dwellings therein. The added powers of this Act should help to clear up any substandard localities remaining in Swadlincote. Of course, if the National Coal Board could be persuaded to landscape their worked out mines, then Swadlincote would be surrounded on all sides by green and pleasant lands.

Smoke Control Act.

During the year the first Smoke Control Area for Swadlincote has been submitted for approval by the Minister. Although the matter has been held up temporarily by an appeal, Mr. D. H. Bradbury, C.P.H.I. has pressed forward with the preparation of the second control area notwithstanding. The Swadlincote Council are to be congratulated on their determination to rid the town of air pollution. Not only health but also amenity are involved here.

Vital Statistics.

The vital statistics for the year 1968 are satisfactory. The most important of these are commented on below and they are shown in full in the body of the Report. It is worth noting that this year the Registrar General has produced an amended abridged list of causes of death, and because this list is not identical with the previous ones, there will be some difficulty in comparing deaths with those of previous years.

Certain graphs have been added (pages 24 to 29) which show deaths from certain causes per 1,000 of the population over a number of years. These are useful in that they show at a glance the yearly position of these mortalities. Over a number of years they will show a trend if this is big enough. For an accurate picture, however, it is the figures themselves and their statistical analysis which must be considered.

From the graphs of mortalities presented here, I would say that coronary thrombosis tends to increase over the years as a cause of death. Pneumonia and Bronchitis as shown in the graph tend to vary about a mean. That is, the yearly changes are mostly random, whilst the graph showing deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus shows a definite rise in 1968, yet over the years this cause of death has risen and fallen more or less equally about a mean position, i.e. random change as opposed to a consistent rise in the national figures. These anomalies are due to the small population involved, when a single event can produce wide variation in rates.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimated mid year population of Swadlincote was 20,050. This is an increase of 80 over last year's figure.

Live Births during the same period exceeded deaths by 85, and this natural increase is mainly responsible for the population rise.

Births.

The total births during the year were 315, giving a birth rate of 16·8 per 1,000 population (England & Wales 16·9). This is slightly up on 1967 (16·7).

Deaths.

The corrected death rate for 1968 was 12·54 per 1,000 population (England & Wales 11·9) and was slightly less than that for 1967 (12·76).

Infant Mortality.

There were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age during the year. This gives an infant mortality rating of 16·000 per 1,000 live births (England & Wales 18·00), which compares with 19·00 for 1967.

Perinatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week & stillbirths combined, per 1,000 live & still births).

This complicated rate was 25·00 (England & Wales 25·00), and compares with 22·00 in 1967). A high perinatal death rate is often associated with lack of hospital beds for confinement. In this area these facilities are excellent.

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths due to complications of pregnancy or labour—This was nil. Nowadays we have become accustomed to a vanishing maternal mortality due to improved supervision of pregnancy and better techniques of treatment.

Causes of Death.

During the year there were 230 deaths allotted to this area, just the same as in 1967. Of these deaths 17 occurred in persons under the age of 45, whilst 213 deaths took place from age 45 onwards. That is to say 11/12th of the deaths occurred during the latter half of life.

Analysing the total (230) deaths further, we find that the greatest number were due to diseases of the heart and circulation (132), whilst the next commonest cause of death was malignant neoplasm (36). The third notable cause of death was diseases of the respiratory system (29).

I. Cardiovascular diseases.

It can be seen, therefore, that more than half of all deaths in this area were due to disease of the heart and circulation, which are usually caused by degenerative changes associated with the ageing process. Amongst the degenerative diseases, Coronary Thrombosis occupies a prominent place, there being 71 deaths due to this cause.

Coronary disease is taking an increasing toll on our population. Modern life, with its associated stress, physical and mental, cigarette smoking, over eating specially of animal fats, avoidance of exercise, as well as an inborn predilection to the disease are all cited as causative factors by various authorities.

Professor Yudkin, a Nutritionist of international repute, however, denies any significant role of fats and places his emphasis on over-consumption of carbohydrates, e.g. sugar and bread.

II. Malignant Disease.

The second main cause of death is malignant disease. Cancers caused 36 deaths and, of these, 9 were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus. The latter disease is now well linked with cigarette smoking and if this habit could be stopped, much of the mortality from this disease could be eliminated.

In general cancers are generally determined and require a trigger mechanism to start them off. Carcinogenic agents such as tobacco tar and analine drugs, strong sunlight and many other agents can, by prolonged action trigger off a cancer. But cancers are of many pathologies and each must be considered on its merits. Nowadays it is known that viruses can produce malignancy and bad personal hygiene as in the case of cancer of the cervix, is also implicated.

Recent work implies that besides the “trigger mechanism” two important factors play a part in morbidity and mortality from cancer. These factors are respectively the presence or absence of a genetic predisposition to any particular cancer and the presence or absence of natural immunity to that particular cancer. If this hypothesis is true, then most of us (males) have a genetic predisposition to cancer of the lung, as well as a fairly good immunity to it. For cancer of the lung, like a great many other malignancies, occurs rather late in life, possibly due to the fact that the body defences (i.e. or immunity) are good and so make it necessary for the trigger mechanism to act over a very long period.

On the other hand, Leukaemia and certain other cancers which often occur in childhood, must necessarily mature quickly and so their rate of growth must indicate a relative absence of body defences.

Many medical authorities are currently experimenting with the use of artificially produced immunity against these quickgrowing cancers, and the results are encouraging.

That is why, in my opinion, heart transplant operations which are such a tremendous achievement in themselves can do so much good for other reasons. The dramatic nature of this technique which highlights the importance of transplant rejection, has drawn many first-class immunologists out from their back rooms and ivory towers to work openly on the subject of rejection and auto-immunity. This work may illuminate the whole subject of immunity and substances may be discovered which can cause our bodies to reject unwanted malignant growths. A vaccine against some cancers may thus emerge.

At this stage, however, the best available means of combatting malignancy is by screening techniques. In this way cancers may be discovered at an early treatable stage.

III. Diseases of the Respiratory System.

The 29 deaths in this group demonstrate that what is a very treatable condition in the ordinary person becomes a lethal disease in the debilitated, the very young and the very old. This is because the antibiotics which are normally so successful are of no avail when the body is invaded by normally harmless opportunist bacteria. Such an invasion takes place when the germs normally present in the skin and mucosa find the body defences absent due to prolonged chronic illness or a debilitated neonatal state.

IV. Other causes of death of special interest.

(a) Motor vehicle accidents. There were 3 deaths from this cause as opposed to 2 in 1967. This is a matter of interest to the Road Safety Committee.

(b) There were 2 suicides during the year (1 in 1967). This is a mental health problem of increasing concern.

(c) All other accidents—Nil this year, compared with 4 last year.

The Home Safety and Old Peoples Welfare Committee are concerned here.

It is satisfactory to note that there were no deaths due to home accidents during the year.

Infectious Diseases.

1968 saw two important changes in the Infectious Diseases Regulations. The Infectious Jaundice Order came first. It made this type of Jaundice a notifiable disease. The reasons behind this change were twofold:-

- (1) Infectious Jaundice is a transmissible disease and therefore warrants notification in its own right.
- (2) A type of Infectious Jaundice is transmitted by means of contaminated needles, as for instance during intravenous therapy, Blood Transfusion etc. However "main line" addicts sometimes share hypodermic equipment, which is used with scant regard to sterilization. Some groups of addicts have been identified through tracing the cause of epidemic jaundice in the community. This is why cases of infectious jaundice are visited, in order to ascertain the likelihood of the condition being picked up through faulty intravenous technique, as is usual with addicts.

The infectious Disease Regulations 1968 soon followed. It excluded certain hitherto notifiable diseases and it included some new ones. The following is an up to date list of all notifiable infectious diseases:-

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery	Tetanus
(amoebic or bacillary)	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Measles	

Other changes of an administrative nature were also included in these Regulations.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

During the year there were 24 cases of infectious disease notified to this office. Twelve of these were due to measles—a small number, because this is a non-epidemic year. There were 10 cases of Scarlet Fever—all mild and involving children. They might really be classed as Scarletina, but for the fact that Scarletina is no longer a notifiable illness. “Food handler” contacts of these cases are always investigated, so that should they harbour the causal organism, they would be kept off work until a throat swab proved to be negative. There were 4 cases of Infective Jaundice notified, and on investigation all these proved to be of the type “infective hepatitis”, which is usually spread via the alimentary tract and contaminated food.

Food Hygiene.

During the year a Poster was distributed to all Food Premises which asked the public not to bring dogs into food premises. This notice highlights the transmissibility of disease between man and animals.

Animal Health.

This is of concern to all of us for several reasons. Animals are our main source of first class protein and an important constituent of our diet. The meat derived from unhealthy animals may harbour transmissible disease. More frequently, however, the illness is reflected in the poor quality meat. This is an economic loss as well as posing somewhat of a health hazard to the nation.

There is a great fund of love for domestic pets in this Country, yet we do nothing about the fact that each week thousands of pets are “put down” because their owners could not, or would not, be found. It is a great shame that these animals, often so intelligent, so affectionate and so loyal, are dealt with so harshly. Is it not time that some effective “pill” were available free or subsidised to the public? In this way our more prolific friends could be kept within reasonable numbers. If this were so, more could be done for these animals and they could be looked after properly in return for their loyal and affectionate service.

The N.H.S. was instituted mainly because it was found that illness caused a great loss to the wealth of a nation. This applied to humans, but I see no reason why animals, be they pets or sources of food, should not be subject to the same reasoning. At least, much more money should be made available for the research and treatment of animal diseases. In this way the animal population would benefit and the knowledge gained might well be useful to the human population. There is much to be learned in this exchange of information in either direction. As it is I am always astonished that there is so little liaison between doctors and veterinarians who are devoted to the same cause—the prevention and treatment of disease.

Laboratory diagnosis.

Much of the work on transmissible disease undertaken by this Department owes its success to the co-operation and unfailing help of the members of the Derbyshire Public Health Laboratory, whose chief is Dr. Barton. Without this source of help our job in maintaining the public health of the district would be made very difficult, if not impossible. Help so readily given is surely worthy of this small acknowledgement.

Public Health Act, 1948—Section 47.

An old lady living in this district was removed to Part III accommodation under the powers of this Act. The fact that she made no effort to appeal to the Courts indicates that she has appreciated her new surroundings.

Departmental changes.

During the year Mr. J. W. Storer passed his Public Health Diploma examination and subsequently joined another Authority as Public Health Inspector. Mr. Mountser (Technical Assistant Smoke Control) joined the Staff in February 1968. He has been occupied in surveying the No. 1 and No. 2 Smoke Control Areas.

Within the Report there is a list of County Councils Clinics and a Table showing immunisations against diphtheria, for which I am indebted to Dr. J. B. S. Morgan, County Medical Officer of Health.

It is a pleasure to me to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Council, Clerk and Solicitor to the Council, the Treasurer, Engineer and Surveyor, General Practitioners Health Visitors, and all the Staff of the Public Health Department, especially the Senior Public Health Inspector, without whose effort this Department could not function properly.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

ALAN CROWLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

HOME SAFETY

The home is the scene of more fatal accidents each year than accidental deaths on the roads. More children die from accidents in the home than from any other single cause of death.

These fatalities admittedly are only a small proportion of all deaths taking place each year, yet they differ from other causes of death in that they are by definition preventable.

There are many reasons why the home should provide so many victims. In the first place most people spend a lot of time in and around the home. They are, therefore, exposed for a prolonged time to any hazards which the home may offer. Again three categories of people spend so much time in and around their dwelling that they may almost be called house-bound.

These categories are:-

1. Very young children.
2. Very old people.
3. Severely handicapped people not belonging to the first two classes.

It will be seen, therefore, that these house-bound classes are more exposed to home hazards than any others. Additionally since all these people are handicapped, in so far as they are not able to foresee or to forestall dangers that normal people can, they are rendered that much more vulnerable.

To set out a list of the dangers that a home may present would be too difficult for me and too tedious for you. However, a rough classification of home hazards may be usefully provided:-

1. Dangers found around the home.

Steep garden steps, uneven paths, effects of weather—ice and snow—ponds, poisonous shrubs etc.

2. Hazards in the house construction.

Dangerous disrepair.
Steep steps or stairs.
Stairs and bath without proper support.
Poor light.
Dangerous electric wiring.
Leaking gas.

3. Hazards due to house contents.

Dangerous kitchen equipment—old stoves.
Sophisticated domestic aids.
Washers, dry spinners, food chopper & cutter.
Unanchored carpets, frayed linoleum, badly designed furniture.
Poisonous medicine, detergents and disinfectants.
Poisonous chemicals in store for garden, e.g. weed killers.

The Swadlincote H.S. Committee meets regularly to discuss all aspects of Home Safety. It is supported by the U.D.C. and Local Health Authority. Members include Councillors, Health Visitors, Members of Voluntary organizations. for example W.V.S., teachers, representatives of the Police, the Gas and Electricity Boards and the Fire Department. As well, any other person having a special interest in Home Safety may be made a member of the Committee.

The Swadlincote Home Safety Committee is affiliated to the North Midland Home Safety Group No. 4, through which it may bring matters of importance to the notice of RoSPA for action. Through the Group it may also press directly for appropriate legislation, or it may approach manufacturers directly with a view to correcting dangerous faults in their products. In short, Home Safety Committees are an important organ of Health education. This community should be well pleased with the good work done by the Committee. Public Health education, as every one knows, is a most difficult, and for the most part, a thankless job.

It is with regret that I record the death of Mrs. M. E. Hardy, who had been Chairman of the Swadlincote Home Safety Committee since its inception, and who had served the Committee so well. Mrs. Hardy has been a Councillor of this district for many years until recently. She was a kind and gentle person, with an unobtrusive sense of humour and an acute feeling for the suffering of others. She devoted much of her time to civic duties generally, and had a great interest in Home Safety. Her guidance will be missed by us all.

Home Safety is above all a concern of the housewife. The Committee were, therefore, very lucky in being able to elect Councillor Mrs. J. E. McLoughlin as its Chairman. Only a housewife's knowledge and insight can perceive the important but hidden dangers in the home. These are the real hazards, which if not uncovered might do great harm to the community. Mrs. McLoughlin is welcomed to her new task and she can be assured of the full support of the Committee in her endeavours.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area of District in Acres (inclusive of water)	..	..	3,754
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	6,747
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	£2,282
Rateable Value	..	..	£584,516
Population (Census) 1931	..	..	20,604
Population (Census) 1951	..	..	20,909
Population (Census) 1961	..	..	19,221
Population Registrar General's Estimate 1968	..	..	20,050

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	..	296	163	133
Illegitimate	..	19	13	6
		315	176	139
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				
Crude	15.7			
Corrected	16.8			

Still Births

Legitimate	..	6	3	3
Illegitimate	..	—	—	—
(Rate per 1,000 live and still births 19).				
Deaths (All ages)	.. ..	230	140	90
(Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				
Crude	11.5			
Corrected	12.54).			

In ascertaining the corrected rates the following comparability factors were used:-

Births	1.07
Deaths	1.09

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths

Pregnancy, childbirth	Rate per 1,000 (live and still
abortion .. Nil	Births) .. Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one year	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	3	2
Illegitimate	—	—
Death rate of Infants under one year of age		
All infants per 1,000 live births		16.00
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..		17.00
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		—

NEONATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under four weeks	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Legitimate	1	2
Illegitimate	—	—
Death rate of Infants under four weeks of age		
All infants per 1,000 live births		9.5
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births		10.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births		—

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under one week.

Legitimate	..	..	..	1	1
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—

Death rate of Infants under one week of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	6.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	..			6.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..			—

PERINATAL MORTALITY

Stillbirths and Deaths under one week combined

				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	4	4	8
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
				4	4	8

Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths	..	..	..	25.00
Deaths from Measles (All ages)	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (All ages)	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (Under two years)	..	..	..	Nil

COMPARATIVE TABLES 1954-1968

Year	Population (Estimated)	Birth Rate (Per 1,000 of the Population)	Death Rate (Per 1,000 of the Population)	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births)
1954	20,340	14.79	11.65	26.06
1955	19,990	14.31	13.16	41.1
1956	19,820	12.4	12.3	67.5
1957	19,780	14.1	11.71	21.20
1958	19,710	14.05	19.3	21.42
1959	19,640	12.09	12.97	11.71
1960	19,670	14.13	13.67	14.23
1961	19,360	14.41	16.25	39.00
1962	19,430	14.77	12.34	20.68
1963	19,500	15.40	12.68	10.67
1964	19,640	18.47	12.89	17.7
1965	20,060	16.48	13.05	16.18
1966	20,050	14.89	11.62	7.17
1967	19,970	16.69	12.76	19.00
1968	20,050	16.8	12.54	16.00

VITAL STATISTICS — 1968

England and Wales — persons
 Estimated Mid-Year Home Population 48,593,000
 (Provisional data)

				<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	
Live births	..	..	..	822,000*	16·9	per 1,000 population
Stillbirths	..	..	..	12,000*	14·0	per 1,000 total births
Deaths	..	..	..	577,000	11·9	per 1,000 population
Infant Mortality (deaths under 1 yr. of age)	..			15,000	18·0	per 1,000 live births
Neonatal Mortality (deaths under 4 wks. of age)				10,100	12·3	per 1,000 live births
Early Neonatal Mortality (deaths under 1 wk. of age)	..			8,600	10·5	per 1,000 live births
Perinatal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 wk. of age)	..	..		20,600	25·0	per 1,000 total births
*Estimated						

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING YEAR 1968

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Measles	12	—	—
Lobar Pneumonia	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	10	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
Influenzal Pneumonia	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice	4	—	—

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1968

Disease	Age Groups														Unknown	Total
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	10-	15-	35-	45-	60-			
Measles	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	
Lobar Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	2	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal																
Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Influenzal																
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Opthalmia																
Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-Paralytic																
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Para-Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Infective Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1968
SEASONAL INCIDENCE

<i>Notifiable Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Anthrax ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	4	—	1	1	—	12
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Lobar) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Influenzal) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	10
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	4

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) 1954-1968

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Paratyphoid Fever	Pneumonia (Lobar)	Pneumonia (Influenzal)	Poliomylitis Acute (Non-Paralytic)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Typhoid Fever	Whooping Cough	Infective Jaundice
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	22	-	-	46	-
1955	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	324	1	2	-	6	-	5	-	10	-	-	2	-
1956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
1957	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	104	1	1	-	10	6	-	-	14	-	-	27	-
1958	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	4	-	-	8	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	26	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	156	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	6	-	-	7	-
1964	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	6	-
1965	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	139	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-
1967	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	4

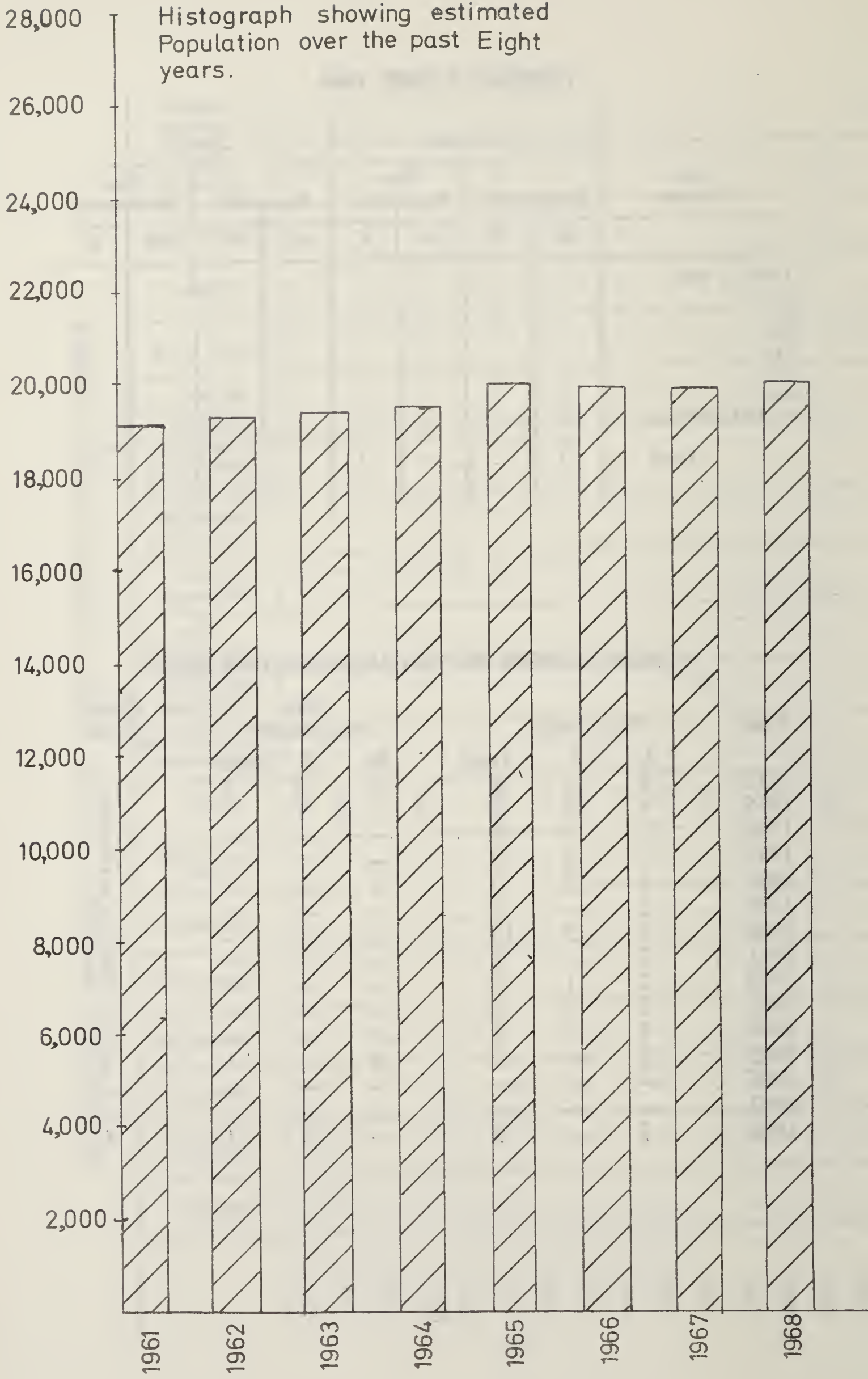
TUBERCULOSIS 1968

<i>Age Groups</i>				<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
				<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Under 1 year	..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5—	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	..	..	..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	..			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	..			3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

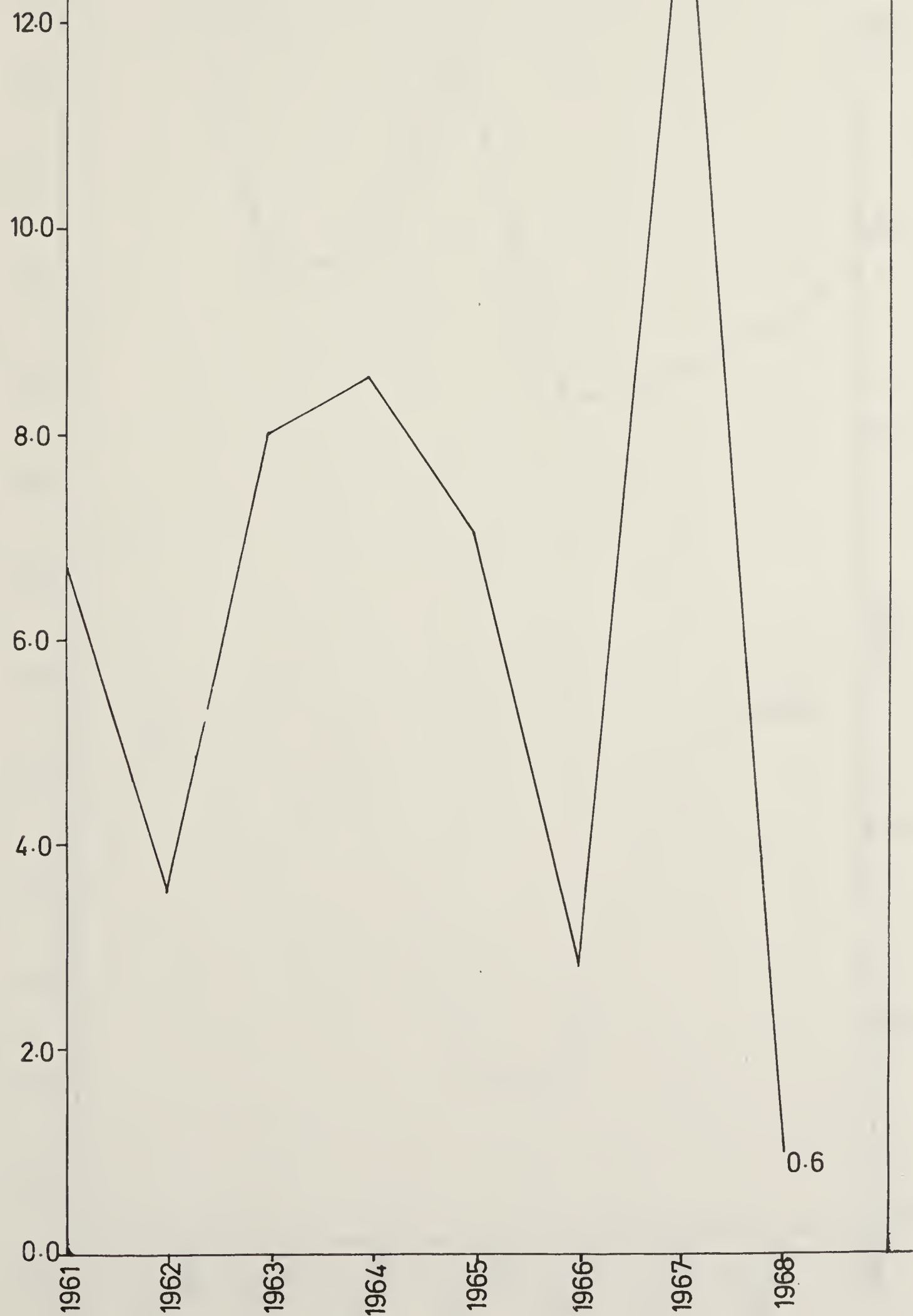
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS 1954-1968

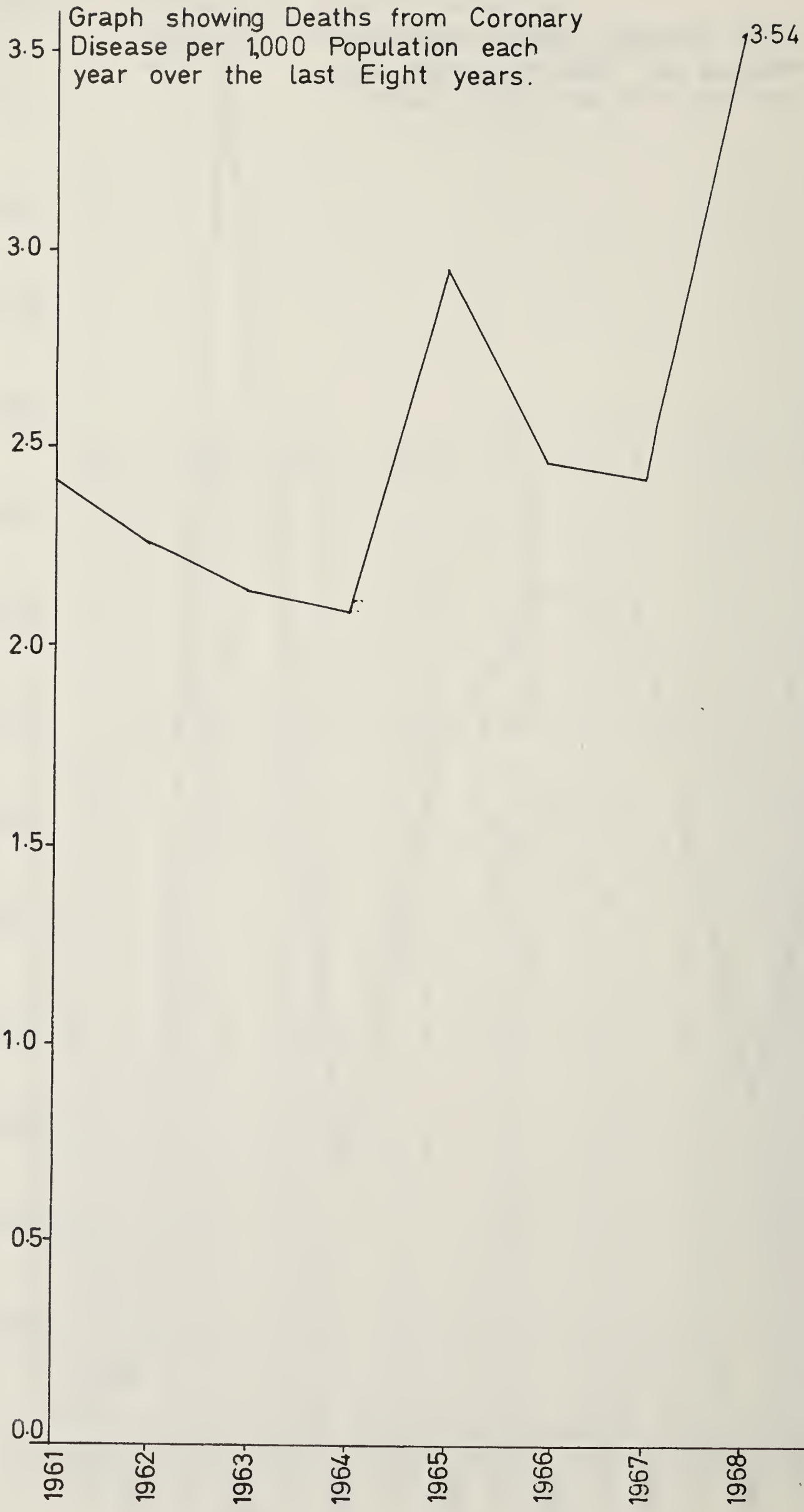
<i>Year</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>			<i>Non-respiratory</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1954	..	8	1	9	—	2	2	11
1955	..	4	3	7	—	1	1	8
1956	..	12	3	15	—	—	—	15
1957	..	7	5	12	—	—	—	12
1958	..	1	2	3	1	—	1	4
1959	..	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1960	..	7	3	10	—	—	—	10
1961	..	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
1962	..	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
1963	..	2	3	5	—	—	—	5
1964	..	4	3	7	—	—	—	7
1965	..	2	—	2	1	—	1	3
1966	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	..	3	—	3	—	1	1	4

Histogram showing estimated Population over the past Eight years.



Graph showing Notified cases of Measles per 1000 Population each year over the last Eight years.





Graph showing Deaths from Pneumonia
per 1,000 Population each year over
the last Eight years.



Graph showing Deaths from Bronchitis
per 1000 Population each year over
the last Eight years.



Graph showing Deaths from Carcinoma Lung and Bronchus per 1,000 Population each year over the last Eight years.



DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following Table for England and Wales shows the dramatic decline in the disease since the national immunisation campaign was launched in 1940:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Corrected Notifications</i>
1916	4,214	51,573 (uncorrected)
1955	12	155
1956	3	53
1957	4	37
1958	8	80
1959	—	102
1960	5	49
1961	8	51
1962	1	62
1963	6	45
1964	—	30
1965	—	35
1966	5	17
1967	—	6

The County Medical Officer of Health has kindly supplied the following details of Diphtheria Immunisation record cards received during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1968, in respect of children immunised during the year 1968:-

Primary	..	277
Booster	..	322
		<hr/>
		599
		<hr/>

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years								75 and over
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B19 (1) Malignant Neoplasm-Stomach	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19 (2) Malignant Neoplasm-Lung, Bronchus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
B19 (3) Malignant Neoplasm-Breast	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	—
B19 (4) Malignant Neoplasm-Uterus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B19 (5) Leukaemia	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
B19 (6) Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2
B46 (3) Mental Disorders	F	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
B46 (4) Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	12	19	11
B46 (5) Other Diseases of Circulatory system	M	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	12
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	6
	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	5
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	5
	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	12
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS—(Contd.)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	
B31 Influenza	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B32 Pneumonia	M	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
	F	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
B33 (1) Bronchitis and Emphysema ..	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	4
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
B33 (2) Asthma	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
B46 (6) Other diseases of respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
B46 (7) Other Diseases of digestive System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
B46 (8) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
B42 Congenital Anomalies	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B45 Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE47 Motor vehicle Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	140	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	14	31	45	41	
	F	90	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	7	16	54	
TOTAL BOTH SEXES		230	3	2	—	—	—	—	8	19	38	61	95	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND HOUSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1968

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report dealing with the environmental health circumstances of the District for the year 1968.

Although there have been no outstanding items of legislation, the year was one when great expectancy of important and wide changes in local government as a whole, and in housing and welfare, which of course, affect the work of this Department, were widely discussed in all branches of the press and at Association meetings.

The period has been notable in that the inspection and submission for approval of the first Smoke Control Area has been carried out and considerable progress made in inspection of No. 2 area, so Clean Air for Swadlincote is perhaps somewhat nearer; and this Authority is not least among those realizing the responsibility of everyone to be fully aware of the dangers which may await inaction.

Turning to housing matters, the new Housing Bill was the subject of interest, greatly stimulated by the Ministry of Housing, introducing a new measure of environmental improvement by local authorities. A continued steady progress was maintained in the approval of Improvement Grants. Council House lettings and housing applications have become a social and welfare problem rather than a housing need, in that the principal concern is for newly married couples, some of which are forced by circumstances to live apart, and for the provision of comfortable and convenient housing for the elderly. With the provision of some 2,000 Council houses the "general need" has more or less disappeared, and people have now become choosy about the type and locality of houses offered to tenants, this in some measure due to the possession of the family car.

The student Public Health Inspector—Mr. J. W. Storer—successfully graduated from the final year of the Diploma course in Public Health and was temporarily appointed an additional Public Health Inspector; however the Authority lost his services at the end of the year, when he gained an appointment with another Authority.

A valuable addition to the staff was made in February by the appointment of a Technical Assistant (Smoke Control) and the amount of work achieved in connection with the Clean Air programme more than justified this appointment.

I would, in conclusion, express my thanks to the elected representatives, other officers of the Authority and their staffs for their continued assistance and co-ordination with the Department of Public Health, and express my appreciation of my own small but effective staff.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

D. H. BRADBURY.

*Senior Public Health Inspector and
Housing Officer*

HOUSING

Building Programme

The number of new Houses erected during the year were as follows:-

(i) By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	22
(ii) By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	31

Housing Programme

Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	23
(A) In Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	..	—
(B) Not in Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	..	23
Houses closed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Closing Orders made	..	..	..	..	..	1
Demolition Order made	..	..	..	..	..	26
Clearance Orders made	..	..	..	..	..	—
Families rehoused from unfit houses	..	..	..	..	..	13

Again, during the year, the effect of having a combined Public Health and Housing Department was noticed, on the one hand ensuring correlation of the slum clearance and rehousing programme, whilst on the other causing considerable staff time being spent on routine lettings and visits, not to mention dealing with maintenance queries often connected with works which are already scheduled to be carried out, but impatient tenants think the Authority should have men standing by ready to deal with the problems straight away.

The publication of the Government's White Paper on improvement of housing was considered a useful document, but lost some of its impact when the appropriate legislation still had not been made by the end of the year, and had the effect of causing people to hesitate to proceed with schemes.

However improvement of older property did continue, and it is very encouraging to see that the majority of people in this country take an interest in owning and improving their houses—but the sooner a complete survey and overall plan for the district is carried out, the better, for many would-be purchasers of property are anxious to know the expected life of their probable purchase.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	Discretionary		Standard		Both Grants	
	No. Completed	Amount Paid	No. Completed	Amount Paid	No. Completed	Amount Paid
Jan. 1954 to June 1959	43	£7,057	—	—	43	£7,057
July to Dec. 1959	6	£960	4	£338	10	£1,298
1960	4	£435	41	£4,642	45	£5,077
1961	7	£1,480	31	£3,106	38	£4,586
1962	5	£975	40	£4,565	45	£5,540
1963	2	£585	49	£5,853	51	£6,438
1964	4	£1,141	56	£6,631	60	£7,772
1965	2	£588	58	£8,595	60	£9,183
1966	2	£418	44	£5,679	46	£6,097
1967	3	£913	111	£19,069	114	£19,982
1968	7	£1,447	83	£10,822	90	£12,269
TOTAL	85	£15,999	517	£69,300	602	£85,299

No. Approved 1968: Discretionary 4. Standard 74.

COMPLAINTS

893 complaints were received during the year relating to items which are tabulated below.

<i>Complaints</i>						<i>Total complaints investigated</i>
Chimney Stack	..	..	..	..	..	6
House Roof	..	..	..	..	..	12
Eaves, Gutters and rain water pipes	..	..	..	..	..	7
Dampness	..	..	..	..	..	10
Plaster	..	..	..	..	..	2
Windows and Doors	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ceilings	..	..	..	..	..	2
Floors	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fireplaces	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burst water supply	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dirty conditions	..	..	..	..	..	3
Water closet	..	..	..	..	..	8
Electric fittings	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drainage:-						
Obstructions	..	..	..	..	..	81
Drains defective	..	..	..	..	..	13
Dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	283
Refuse accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	11
Infestations:-						
Rats	..	..	..	..	..	136
Mice	..	..	..	..	..	18
Ants	..	..	..	..	..	146
Cockroaches	..	..	..	..	..	11
Pigeons	..	..	..	..	..	2
Beetles	..	..	..	..	..	15
Bees	..	..	..	..	..	4
Wasps	..	..	..	..	..	4
Moles	..	..	..	..	..	1
Woodworm	..	..	..	..	..	6
Silver Fish	..	..	..	..	..	5
Spiders	..	..	..	..	..	1
Weeds	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bats	..	..	..	..	..	1

<i>Complaints</i>							<i>Total complaints investigated</i>
Red Mite	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Flies	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Snails	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Snakes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Foxes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Crickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Disinfestations requested	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Smoke nuisance	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Offensive smells	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Noise	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
							893

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RESULTANT ACTION

The following information is compiled in tabular form and is in fact a summary of work undertaken in the department during 1968

(a) Housing

Visits under the Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	914
Visits under the Public Health Acts	..	..	..	..	1,071

(b) General

Subsidence	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Offices	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Verminous Premises and Articles				..	..	..	12
Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cinemas	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Keeping of Animals		..	..	..	..	..	10
Water Supplies and Water Sampling				..	..	..	105
Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,630
Caravan Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Drain Testing and Inspection				..	..	..	134
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Clean Air	..	..	..	..	..	..	465
Rodent Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	976
Noise	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Refuse Accumulation				..	..	..	15

(c) Interviews

Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	226
Housing Applicants	..	..	..	..	..	890
Owners	..	..	..	..	..	104
Contractors	..	..	..	..	..	92

(d) Number of Notices Served

	<i>Informal Notices Outstanding Jan. 1968</i>	<i>Formal Notices Outstanding Jan. 1968</i>
Public Health Act, 1936 ..	11	1
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..	1	—
Factories Act, 1961	2	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	—	—
Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	—	—
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 ..	—	—
O.S.R. Act, 1963	—	—
The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regs. 1966	—	—

	<i>Informal Notices Served</i>	<i>Formal Notices Served</i>
(e) Public Health Act, 1936 ..	55	24
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..	4	—
Factories Act, 1961	1	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	12	—
Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	—	—
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 ..	3	—
O.S.R. Act, 1963	2	—
Food Hygiene (Market Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regs. 1966	3	—
(f) Number of Notices complied with (including notices outstanding from, 1967)		
Public Health Act, 1963 ..	59	15
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ..	4	—
Factories Act, 1961	2	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	12	—
Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954	—	—
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 ..	2	—
O.S.R. Act, 1963	1	—
The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regs. 1966	3	—

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to the district is controlled by the North West Leicestershire Water Board and comes mainly from a service reservoir situated beyond a nearby village, with emergency supplies available from adjoining water authorities.

The source of the district's water is drawn from the Bunter sandstone measures and mixed with supplies from the River Dove Water Board, being treated at Milton waterworks.

There have again been problems of discolouration and, in fact, one sample brought in by a consumer at the end of the year had the appearance of originating from a puddle on the road—however analysis subsequently indicated no harmful bacteria or poisonous material present, and this suggested that the discolouration was silt which had accumulated in the supply pipe.

Throughout the year close co-operation has been maintained by the Water Board and its staff, and the assistance of the Chief Engineer, who furnished the following report, is greatly appreciated by the department:-

1. The water supplied by the Board within the Swadlincote Urban district has been satisfactory, both in quality and quantity.
2. No reports of contamination were received.
3. No examinations for fluoride content were made in 1968, but no radical changes are expected.
4. For your further information the Board took 636 samples of raw and treated water from its various sources and from various points on the distribution system throughout the Board's Area of Supply and they were sent for bacteriological examination.

All the treated water samples were satisfactory with the exception of 4 samples (three of them from the uncovered Hartshorne Reservoir) taken in the Swadlincote area. The results of all 4 samples indicated a minimal coliform count and repeat samples immediately afterwards were perfectly satisfactory. In addition, 122 samples of water were sent for chemical analysis. All the samples of treated water were satisfactory".

The Health Department regularly obtain samples from various parts of the Urban Area, and 63 such samples were taken during the year and submitted for Bacteriological examination. Samples were also submitted for Chemical Analysis, and a typical analysis was as follows:-

Chemical Sample

Appearance in 2 ft. Tube	colourless, very slightly turbid
Colour (Hazen Units)	less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	less than 2
pH value	8.15 parts per million

		<i>Parts per million</i>
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180°C.) ..		345
Free & Saline Ammonia		0
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.04
Nitrogen as Nitrites		0
Nitrogen as Nitrates		6
Chlorine (present as Chloride)		28
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°F. ..		0.37
Temporary		115
Hard Permanent		120
Total		235
Oxygen in Solution		
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days		
Available Chlorine		0
Metals: Lead		0
Copper		0.33
Zinc		0
Iron		0

This sample was of similar composition to earlier samples from this source.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following information has been supplied by Mr. J. W. May, M.I. Mun.E., M.I.Inst. H.E., the Council's Engineer and Surveyor:-

"The Trent River Authority has recently provided a schedule of sewage disposal facilities in Derbyshire and the Council's Sewage Disposal Works at Stanton have been classified as satisfactory.

In spite of this good classification, extensive improvements are programmed to allow for increased development within the District. The work of construction on two radial upward flow humus tanks is now under construction and the second phase, for the treatment of sludge has been planned for the financial year 1970/71.

A scheme for the renewal of sewers damaged by subsidence is now in the course of preparation for the Church Gresley area and is also planned for the financial year 1970/71.

Two other schemes are being considered for the replacement of existing over-loaded sewers in the Lower Midway area to improve the efficiency of the system in that area."

REFUSE RECEPTACLES

Under the Municipal Dustbin Scheme bins are provided at a Rental of 7/6d. per year and bins are expected to have a minimum life of 5 years. The following table shows the number of bins supplied annually since the scheme started.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bins Supplied (including replacements)</i>		
1950	215
1951	115
1952	151
1953	159
1954	273
1955	329
1956	315
1957	323
1958	271
1959	228
1960	308
1961	262
1962	291
1963	227
1964	319
1965	307
1966	272
1967	284
1968	283
			<hr/> 4,932 <hr/>

AIR POLLUTION

The Survey of the No. 1 Smoke Control Area was completed and submitted to the Ministry, when it was found that there had been a petition taken round by one resident to raise opposition, and as a result a public inquiry is due to be held early in 1969. The effect of this has been to delay the progress of the Clean Air programme, and it is probably true to say that since the original approval by the Local Authority of the whole scheme, this delay amounts to 2 years, and the difficulty will lie in maintaining enthusiasm for the attainment of Clean Air.

In connection with the Smoke Control programme, an exhibition of appliances and installations, together with a stand by this Department illustrating the effects and benefits of Clean Air was held just before Xmas and received wide publicity and was well attended.

This exhibition was arranged and organised by the officers of the department, and it is expected that similar functions can be held during the course of the programme.

Volumetric analysis of the air of the district has been carried out during the year, and a table of the results compared with those of previous years is shown below:-

Concentrations of Smoke and SO₂ in Micro-grams per Cubic Metre.

	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>	<i>Smoke</i>	<i>SO₂</i>
JAN.	298	219	138	270	156	228	166	218	112	174
FEB.	203	185	147	183	115	151	86	144	120	177
MAR.	144	135	135	374	69	132	36	123	64	103
APR.	112	137	81	160	48	109	64	125	*	*
MAY	66	75	51	116	38	107	51	138	55	97
JUNE	112	93	40	93	35	90	24	85	19	80
JULY	62	67	31	74	32	72	21	62	34	79
AUG.	35	73	—	—	31	83	21	66	41	79
SEPT.	65	115	—	—	70	98	56	116	52	103
OCT.	263	148	109	133	128	192	60	121	73	121
NOV.	159	162	161	170	161	244	167	195	107	166
DEC.	153	173	120	184	114	196	152	192	*	*

*No Reading

Again it can be seen that there has been no significant change in the level of pollution of the last few years—improvement in industrial combustion and closing of some premises, keeping pace with the increased amounts of fuel consumed.

The problems during the year related mainly to neighbours' complaints of wash copper chimneys, greenhouses etc., which will no doubt be resolved by the operation and enforcement of Smoke Control.

RODENT CONTROL

No major infestations were discovered during the year, and treatments generally were routine—the use of Warfarin with a variety of bait bases was continued—and there have been no indications of any resistant strains developing.

It had been hoped to carry out experimental block controls with new poisons, but the pressure of work on the rodent operator quite precluded any chance of this, although this is the very activity that should be carried out by local authorities to augment the work done by the Ministry Pest Control Division.

An approach was made to the local authority for the carrying out of pest control on a contract basis for a large organisation, and whilst such a contract would undoubtedly have raised the status and enthusiasm of the rodent operator, together with providing a source of income for the department and probably a more comprehensive service, the matter was not pursued.

Derbyshire is fortunate in having an active Workable Area Committee and officers of the Department regularly attend the meetings, which are a considerable help in keeping up to date with progress in the field and in co-ordinating various control measures.

OTHER PESTS

Pigeons proved to be a considerable problem in the early part of the year, but sustained action and the continued use of a cage trap resulted in a large percentage being caught and disposed of—in spite of some lack of co-operation on the part of nearby residents who persisted in putting out bread etc.

One case of an infestation by bats was dealt with during the year, and various reports of creatures in roofs dealt with—very often these turned out to be starlings. Many complaints of ants, beetles and wasps were dealt with, but it can be a considerable waste of the Department’s time where these turn out to be problems which any reasonable gardener could deal with—fortunately we haven’t had anyone in wanting us to deal with black or green fly on the rose garden.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
Year ended 31st December, 1968.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than Sewers:		
1. Number of properties in district ..	7,998	27
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,891	—
(b) Number infected by (i) Rats ..	320	—
(ii) Mice ..	26	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ..	65	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ..	52	—
(ii) Mice ..	3	—
Sewers		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year ?	Yes	

TREATMENT OF SEWERS, 1955-68.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Total No. of Manholes</i>	<i>No. Baited</i>	<i>Manholes showing takes</i>	<i>Poison Used</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
October, 1955	563	413	105	Zinc Phosphide	(Newhall only)
November, 1956	563	422	102	Zinc Phosphide	
July, 1957	584	397	209	Zinc Phosphide	
February, 1958	585	326	102	Zinc Phosphide	
November, 1958	585	52	16	Warfarin 5	
March, 1959	563	32	—		(Test bait)
May, 1959	563	38	7	Warfarin 5	
November, 1959	563	123	13	Warfarin 5	
December, 1960	563	41	9	Warfarin 5	
June, 1961	563	41	19	Warfarin 5	
November, 1961	537	48	12		(Test bait)
April, 1962	537	99	29	Warfarin 5	
May, 1963	537	78	17	Warfarin 5	
1964	537	—	—		
1965	632	146	28	Warfarin 5	
1966	641	104	7	Warfarin 5	
1967	641	104	7	Warfarin 5	
1968	663	108	1	Warfarin 5	

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Register of Food Premises

The following table supplies information on the number and types of food premises in the Urban District.

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bakehouses	2
Butchers' Shops (including making-up premises) ..	22
Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens	16
Fried Fish and Chip Shops and Wet Fish Shops ..	16
Greengrocers	5
Grocers and General Stores (excluding Off-Licences)	64
Corn Merchants	5
Licensed Premises	48
Off-Licences including those selling General Goods ..	23
Confectioners	8
Mineral Water Manufacturers	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1
Slaughterhouses	7
	<hr/> 219 <hr/>

Inspection of Food Premises

The following table is included as an indication of the amount of work involved in routine inspection of food premises during the year.

Bakehouses	38
Ice Cream Manufacturers	4
Ice Cream Retailers	79
Market Stalls	355
Mineral Water Manufacturers	44
General Food Premises	239
Cafes, Canteens (including Works Canteens) ..	12
Slaughterhouses	644
Fried Fish and Chip Shop (including Wet Fish) ..	31
Butchers' Shops (including making-up premises) ..	162
Licensed Premises	17
Milk Distributors	2
Mobile Vehicles	3
	<hr/> 1,630 <hr/>

UN SOUND FOOD

The following is an abbreviated list of items of food found to be unfit for human consumption during 1968, followed by a summary of the estimated weight of all condemnations of unfit food during each of the last eight years.

24 lbs.	Ox Tongue
12 lbs.	Pork and Pork Products
13 lbs.	Corned Beef
16 lbs.	Grapes
121	Jellies
6 tins	Pilchards
15 „	Peaches
5 „	Pineapple
8 „	Fruit Salad
68 „	Assorted Fruit
147 „	Tomatoes
19 „	Milk Puddings
18 „	Peas
2 „	Irish Stew
12 „	Carrots
9 „	Baked Beans
16 „	Soup
1 „	Marmalade
1 „	Potatoes
40 „	Meat & Vegetables

Frozen Foods

566 pkts	Fish and Fish Products
512 „	Meat & Meat Products
631 „	Vegetables & Fruit
92 „	Mousse
12 „	Sweet Corn
6	Eclairs
39 pkts.	Pastry

The approximate weight of food condemned during recent years is as follows:-

1968	20 cwts.
1967	15 cwts.
1966	19 cwts.
1965	15 cwts.
1964	13 cwts.
1963	13 cwts.
1962	12 cwts.
1961	7 cwts.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED, INSPECTED INCIDENCE OF DISEASE FOUND

	<i>Cattle excluding cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed ..	614	11	5	777	1,086	—
Number inspected	614	11	5	777	1,086	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci whole carcasses condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	40	2	—	5	48	—
Total ..	40	2	—	5	48	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cystercerci ..	6·51	18·18	—	·65	4·42	—
Tuberculosis only: Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	13	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	13	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	1·19	—
Cystercerci. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	—	—	—
Cases submitted to treatment by re- frigeration ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT INSPECTION

Of the seven slaughterhouses licensed in the district two remained unused for most of the year, following the difficulties brought about by the outbreak of foot & mouth disease in the country.

One of the remainder became a deadweight certification centre, and as a result a proportion of the kill of the district was transferred to this slaughterhouse with the effect of causing less use of the other.

The quality of animals continued to be high, although greater consumption of branded made up products has meant a noticeable drop in the total through-out over the past few years.

There were no cases of major disease discovered, and the majority of condemnations were for the usual conditions—abscesses, flukes, infections of the viscera and these appear to be declining in incidence.

All meat and offals found to be unfit were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed in the Council's incinerator.

There has been no slaughtering which has required overtime attendance for inspection.

Summary of disease found and parts of animals affected.

			<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Tuberculosis						
BOVINES—	Carcase Meat	..	—	—	—	—
	Organs	..	—	—	—	—
PIGS	—Carcase Meat	..	3	2	8	—
	Organs	..	—	3	27	—
CALVES	—Carcase Meat	..	—	—	—	—
	Organs	..	—	—	—	—
			4	2	7	—
Other Disease						
BOVINES—	Carcase Meat	..	1	—	7	—
	Organs	..	5	—	10	—
PIGS	—Carcase Meat	..	—	—	—	—
	Organs	..	—	3	23	1
SHEEP	—Carcase Meat	..	—	—	—	—
	Organs	..	—	—	6	4
CALVES	—Carcase Meat	..	—	—	7	—
	Organs	..	—	—	—	—
			7	—	25	5

The following is a summary of parts of animals diseased and condemned.

BOVINES—	Liver	31
	Lungs	5
	Heart	5
	Head	5
	Diaphragm	3
PIGS —	Liver	19
	Lungs	22
	Heart	16
	Head	19
	Mesentery	4
SHEEP —	Liver	4
	Heart	1

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.

One premise is registered under the provisions of Section two of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act.

ICE CREAM

Details of Register 31st December, 1968:

Registered for Manufacture only	..	..	1
Registered for sale only	..	..	78

Changes in Register, 1968:

	<i>Amendments</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Removed from list</i>
Number for Manufacture and sale —	—	—
Number for sale only	.. —	6	6

Bacteriological Analysis

61 samples of Ice Cream and 2 samples of lollies were submitted to the County Laboratory for examination with the following results:—

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Ice Cream	60	1
Lollies	2	—

LICENCES

Licences were issued during the year as follows:—

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958	.. ..	7
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958	.. ..	18
Pet Animals Act, 1951	.. ..	4
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963	.. ..	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling of Food and Drugs is undertaken by the County Analyst as the Food and Drugs Authority. The County Analyst, Mr. J. Markland, has kindly supplied me with information of such work carried out by his department as follows:-

“89 samples, including 19 Milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of the Swadlincote U.D.C. during the year 1968.

A sample of Channel Island Pasteurised Milk contained added water. This was followed by a formal sample which also contained added water. The Dairy concerned was cautioned.

Camphorated Oil was deficient in camphor. The amount left in stock was insufficient for a formal sample to be taken and this remainder was withdrawn from sale.

Apricot Jam was somewhat deficient in fruit. This was imported produce and the importers were cautioned.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.”

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The progress made in the implementation of this Act, although achieving some satisfactory results, has not been as great as it should have been, and this again is due to the difficulties of fitting in the detailed work required for new legislation.

In fact, after 5 years of operation, one cannot feel that all premises in the district are yet up to the required standard, and perhaps more severe action taken at once would reduce the number of fruitless reinspections—for familiarity does breed contempt, and the occasional detailed and thorough inspection does more good than dropping into a premise every two or three days after minor infringements.

Guarding of machinery and greater care in cleaning and use are still major items on which most traders require education—whilst the improper use of ordinary knives, screwdrivers etc. still provide a large number of injuries—often not recorded.

There must also be a number of back injuries as a result of improper lifting techniques, which also do not get reported but which may cause personnel to be rendered ineffective for considerable periods.

The question of obstruction of passages and stairs continues to require attention, and the need to train staff, particularly juniors, to find proper storage space for delivered goods, must be carried out by supervisors.

Lighting standards are improving all the time, and it would be an interesting project to discover the overall rise in efficiency on ordinary premises due to better lighting. It was only during this year that the Authority's offices were inspected and eventually brought up to full standard.

There were no major accident cases which come within the jurisdiction of the Act reported in the 12 months, and it is again hoped that this continues.

SHOPS, OFFICES AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	—	34	13
Retail shops ..	1	92	34
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	—	7	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	—	8	3
Fuel Storage depots	—	1	1
Total ..	1	142	53

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices .. .. .	.. .. 244
Retail Shops .. .. .	.. .. 521
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	.. .. 52
Catering establishments open to the public	.. .. 27
Canteens —
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	.. .. 12
	Total .. 856
	Total Males 282
	Total Females 574

SHOPS ACT

The following is the result of the annual survey of Shops:-

Summary of types of Shops in the Urban Area.

	<i>Swadlin-</i>			
	<i>cote</i>	<i>Newhall</i>	<i>Gresley</i>	<i>Total</i>
Off Licences only	1	—	2	3
Off Licences and General Stores	9	3	8	20
Grocery and General Stores	26	26	12	64
Greengrocers and Florists ..	2	1	2	5
Butchers	13	6	3	22
Wet Fish only	1	—	1	2
Fried Fish and Chips ..	5	4	5	14
Confectioner and Tobacconists	7	—	1	8
Cafes	5	1	—	6
Corn Merchants	3	1	1	5
Newsagents and Stationers ..	5	4	2	11
Shoes	2	1	1	4
Shoe Repairs	3	1	2	6
Drapers, Outfitters and Millinery	9	3	5	17
Hairdressers	19	6	7	32
Jewellers and Watch Repairs	2	—	—	2
China, Crockery, Leather Goods and Toys	5	—	1	6
Hardware and Ironmongery ..	6	2	2	10
Radio, Electric, Cycle and Motor Spares	16	4	4	24
Dry Cleaners	4	—	1	5
Builders & Decorators Supplies	7	2	2	11
Entertainment	2	2	—	4
Second Hand Goods ..	3	1	—	4
Firewood and Paraffin Dealers	1	—	—	1
Furniture	5	—	—	5
Multiple Stores	3	—	—	3
Seeds and Nurseryman ..	4	1	1	6
Commission Agents	2	1	3	6
Chemists	3	1	—	4
Photographic Materials ..	2	—	—	2
Wines and Spirits	1	—	1	2
Licensed Premises	18	18	12	48
Garages, etc.	8	5	1	14
	202	94	80	376

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Register

The following table is a copy of the register of the factories in operation in the Urban Area:-

	<i>Swadlin-</i> <i>cote</i>	<i>Gresley</i>	<i>Newhall</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pipe Works	3	1	1	5
Brick Works	1	1	1	3
Concrete Products	2	—	—	2
Potteries	3	2	—	5
Flint Mill	—	1	—	1
Engineers	6	3	4	13
Iron Foundry & Pattern Makers	1	—	—	1
Rubber Manufacturers ..	1	—	—	1
Automobile Repairs	16	1	5	22
Waste Paper Baling	1	—	—	1
Joiners	3	4	1	8
Plumbers	1	1	1	3
Upholsterers	2	—	—	2
Cycle Repairs and Radio ..	5	2	1	8
Printing	2	1	—	3
Boot Repairs	2	2	2	6
Tailoring	1	1	—	2
Watch Repairs	2	—	—	2
Entertainment	3	—	—	3
Food Preparation	4	2	4	10
Bakeries	1	1	—	2
Ice Cream Manufacturers ..	1	—	—	1
Mineral Water Manufacturers	2	—	—	2
Coal Packers	2	1	—	3
Dry Cleaners	1	—	—	1
Instrument Repairs	—	—	1	1
Metal Spraying	—	—	1	1
Slipper Manufacturer	1	—	—	1
Cellulose Spraying	—	—	2	2
Dental Technician	1	—	—	1
Chemical Cleaning Products	1	—	—	1
	69	24	24	117

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

(Inspection for the purpose of provisions as to health including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

	<i>Number on register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	9	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	101	24	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	7	56	—	—
	117	90	—	—

	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	R'died	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outworkers)	—	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act
OUTWORK
 (Sections 133 and 134)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 133</i>			<i>Section 134</i>		
	<i>No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prose- cutions</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing — Making apparel — etc. ..	13	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	13	—	—	—	—	—

